

W. W. COLEMAN
PRINTERS LTD.
1928

Borough of Southwold



THE
ANNUAL REPORT
UPON THE
HEALTH & SANITARY CONDITION
OF THE
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWOLD

For the year ending December 31st, 1927

By DUDLEY W. COLLINGS,

Medical Officer of Health for the Borough.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWOLD

1927.

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THE MEDICAL REPORT

FOR THE
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWOLD.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWOLD.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my report for the year 1927.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The Parish of Southwold—one of the most easterly in England—is 647 acres in extent and roughly triangular in shape; and, except that it is joined to the adjacent Parish of Reydon by a narrow stretch of beach, is practically an island; its boundaries being the North Sea, the River Blyth and the Buss Creek.

Nowhere more than about 40 feet above sea level, the town is situated at the northern part of the Borough; the southern portion consisting of Common and Marsh Land.

The Soil is chiefly sand and gravel; the surface quickly drying up after rain.

The Water Supply, obtained from Reydon, is abundant and good—the water itself being pure and palatable but rather hard.

The Drainage System of the town is modern and efficient; the sewage being dealt with by Biological tanks. The effluent discharges into the Buss Creek and River Blyth (tidal waters) at the extreme south of the Parish, thus obviating any risk of sewage contaminating the sea in front of the town.

The town is lit by gas, and the houses are supplied with both gas and electric light.

Southwold is dependant almost entirely on its summer visitors and 'longshore fishing'; it's only other industries being brewing and the manufacturing of knitted goods and bedding.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR YEAR, 1927.

Area of the Parish of Southwold—647 acres.

Rateable Value:—		£	s.	d.
Hereditaments	.. ..	17,704	0	0
Agriculture	.. ..	340	10	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total		£18,044	10	0

Nett product of a penny rate . . £67 5s. 4d.

Population of Southwold, 1921		*2783
"		**3370
1922		*2788
1923		*2783
1924		*2810
1925		*2774
1926		*2792
1927		*2784
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)	..	**716
" " Families or separate occupiers (1921)		**737

*Registrar General's Returns.

**Census, 1921. This includes visitors and pupils at Schools.

BIRTHS.

Legitimate	17	males	14	females	..	total	31
Illegitimate	2	"	0	"	..	"	2
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>19</u>		<u>14</u>				<u>33</u>

	1926	1927	
The Birth-rate	9.67	11.86	per 1000
" Legitimate Birth-rate	9.31	11.13	"
" Illegitimate	.36	.73	"

BIRTH-RATE (Comparative).

	1926	1927	
England & Wales	17.8	16.7	per 1000
Southwold	9.67	11.86	"



DEATHS.

Of residents, whether occurring within or without the district	..	..	..	34
Death-rate	..	..	12.21	per 1000
„ England and Wales	..	12.3	per 1000	
„ London	..	11.9	per 1000	

DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGES.

Under 1 year	..	..	..	0
1 year and under 3 years	..	..	..	1
10 „	20	„	..	1
40 „	50	„	..	1
50 „	60	„	..	5
60 „	70	„	..	4
70 „	80	„	..	11
80 „	90	„	..	10
90 „	100	„	..	1
				—
			Total	<u>34</u>

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil.
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil.
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	Nil.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

Year	Amount			Number of Persons Relieved.			
	£	s.	d.	Men	Women	Children	Total
1926	339	12	0	7	17	13	37
1927	294	4	0	9	16	11	36

WATER SUPPLY.

On May 27th, 1926, a sample of water was taken and submitted to Messrs. Thresh, Beale & Suckling for examination. They reported as follows:—

THE COUNTIES PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES,
91 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL DATA

Relating to a sample of Water received on 28th May, 1926, from Southwold Water Co., Labelled "From Well. 12 noon. Taken by Andrew J. Critten. Witness A. E. Harvey. Date, May 27th, 1926.

All results in parts per 100,000

Turbidity	..	..	Clear and Bright. No deposit.
Colour	..	..	Normal.
Odour	..	..	None.
Reaction Ph.	..		Neutral 7.25
Electric Conductivity at 20° C}	..	..	—
Total Solids, 180° C	..	40.0	
Chlorine in Chlorides		4.5	
Nitrogen in Nitrates		0.64	
Nitrites or Free Chlorine		Absent.	
Hardness: Permanent		9.5	
Temporary		20.5	—
Total	..	30.0	
Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron		Absent.	
Free Amonia	..	0.0000	
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.0010	
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37° C	..	0.0480	
Number of Bacteria per c.c.—			
On Gelatine in 3 days		372	
On Agar in 24 hours		1	
The Bacillus Coli		Absent in 100 c.c.	
The Bacillus Enteritidis			
Sporogenes	..	Absent in 100 c.c.	

REPORT. — This water is of exceptional organic purity and shows no signs of bacterial pollution. It is somewhat hard but it is a pure and wholesome water and satisfactory for a Public Supply.

(Signed) JOHN F. BEALE,
DRS. THRESH, BEALE & SUCKLING.

Date, June 2nd, 1926.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority or by the County Council:—

1. TUBERCULOSIS.

Hospital Treatment for Pulmonary cases is provided by the County at Normanston Hospital, Oulton Broad.

2. FEVER.

The Borough of Southwold has an Isolation Hospital, situate in the Parish of Reydon, for notifiable cases.

It is a temporary building of galvanised iron, of one block; containing two wards, each capable of accommodating two patients. There is no separate administrative block, but provision is made for one or two nurses and a caretaker who also acts as cook. There is a laundry and mortuary adjacent and a telephone is installed. The nursing staff is obtained as occasion requires and the Hospital can be got ready for patients in a few hours.

3. SMALLPOX.

Accommodation is provided by the County Sanitary Authorities.

Ambulance Facilities.—The Borough possesses no vehicular ambulances as these are easily obtainable from Lowestoft. Any urgent case (non-infectious) can always be moved locally by the V.A.D.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.—The officers of the Local Authority who are engaged in the Health Services of the District are all part-time officials. Exchequer grants are made to the Council under the Public Health Acts to the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector. The size of the town does not necessitate the appointment of specialised inspectors, health visitors or nurses.

The list of officers is as follows : —

Medical Officer of Health: D. W. Collings, M.B., M.R.C.S..

Sanitary Inspector: James S. Hurst, M. INST. M. & C.E.
M. SAN. INSPEC. ASSOC., A.M.S.E.,
Borough Surveyor.

Legislation in Force.—The following is a list of the Legislation in Force in the District.

1. Bye-Laws with regard to Nuisances, 1892.
2. Bye-Laws with regard to Common Lodging Houses, 1892.
3. Bye-Laws with regard to Slaughter Houses, 1892.
4. Bye-Laws under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, 1888, and the Dairies, } 1892.
Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885. }
5. Regulations re removal to Hospital of Infected Persons, 1906.
6. Bye-Laws for the Good Rule and Government of the Borough, 1922.
7. Bye-Laws with regard to New Streets and Buildings, 1925.

The following general adoptive acts have been adopted by the Council :—

Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, Parts 1, 2, 3, 5, as from the 1st day of January, 1897, Part 4 as from the 1st day of January, 1909.

Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907, Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9, adopted 1914.

Public Nursing.—A District Nurse who undertakes inspection of Tubercular cases and Infant Welfare for the County Sanitary Authorities, is provided by a local association.

Midwives.—There are two practising in the Area.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.—Until recently the Water Supply of Southwold was derived from three sources namely:—

1. A brick-lined well 80-ft. deep which was sunk on Southwold Common in 1886. Owing to the water from this source being brackish it was discontinued in 1893. It remained available however as an emergency supply until after the war but has now been abolished.
2. Quay Lane, Reydon, Pumping Station, constructed in 1903, consisting of seven Abyssinian Tube Sumps, with an 8 H.P. Compound Worthington Steam Pump. This Station was closed in 1919, on account of expense of working and renewals of plant.
3. Alder Carr Pumping Station, Reydon, which since 1919 has been the sole source of supply, was opened in 1908. The water here is obtained from a well 19-ft. 3-ins. deep, into which the water flows from two gathering pipes 100 yards in length laid 19-ft. below the surface in gravel and sand. The well is lined with re-inforced concrete to prevent risk of surface contamination. There are two Steam Pumps, one a three-throw Warner Steam Surface Condensing Engine and a Worthington Simpson Pump, the latter being installed in 1920 as a duplicate. The maximum capacity of these Pumps is 18,000 gallons per hour. The water pressure is maintained by means of a Water Tower situated on Southwold Common which also acts as a reserve supply for night use as pumping is only carried on during the day. The average daily supply is 60,000.

The whole of the houses in the Borough are supplied with water by the Water Company.

An analysis of the water is given on page 6.

Rivers and Streams.—There are no rivers or streams in Southwold from which water for domestic purposes can be obtained, as that portion of the River Blyth which forms a boundary of the Borough is tidal and carries the effluent of the Sewage Works.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The Town is sewered throughout, the Main Drainage being installed in the year 1894, by Frederick Beesley, M.Inst.C.E. The main bulk of the sewage gravitates to the Outfall Works on the Sewer Marsh; that from the South end of the town flows to a tank at the bottom of Constitution Hill whence it is forced by a *Shones*' Patent Pneumatic Ejector, worked by compressed air, through a rising main, to the Market Place and thence to the Outfall Works. There is also a small *Shones*' installation at the North end of the town which raises the sewage from a receiving tank in North Road to the sewer in Pier Avenue. These ejectors have been found very satisfactory in operation, the only trouble beyond ordinary wear and depreciation being the occurrence in the sewers of pieces of wood, etc., which have caused trouble by choking the outlet valves. The disposal works consist of Detritus Tank and Screen Chamber, four *Dibden*'s Biological Purification Slate Beds together with Humus Tanks. These beds work in cycles of two hours, *i.e.* :—2 hours filling, 2 hours full, 2 hours discharging and standing empty 2 hours. The effluent after treatment flows into the Buss Creek and thence into the sea. A large filter tank is provided for storm water. All sludge is carted daily to the Tip at Reydon.

This method of dealing with our sewage has proved quite satisfactory in practice and economical in working and maintenance.

Closet Accommodation.—On the completion of the Sewering of the town, the Council considered the question of the abolition of privies and the substitution of water closets. As a result, at the present time, every house in the town itself is supplied with Water Closet accommodation. There are however in scattered parts of the district ten Earth Closets with Automatic Earth Feeders and six Privies. These are all fitted with movable receptacles which are emptied in winter once, and in summer twice or three times a week. The number of Water Closets in the town is approximately 900.

Scavenging.—All houses in the town are supplied by the owners with movable galvanised iron sanitary dustbins with suitable lids. These are emptied in all cases once, at least, in every week, and in the summer, where requested, twice a week. The refuse collected amounting to 1800 loads per annum, is carted to the Council's tip at Reydon and is there sorted and the combustible portion has, up to the present, been burnt in heaps. The Council are considering a scheme for the erection of an incinerator which will greatly facilitate this work. I would again draw the attention of the Council to the great increase in the amount of house refuse to-day as compared to that of a few years ago. There is no doubt that such increase is largely due to the use of gas stoves and the discontinuance of kitchen fires. Vegetable refuse, waste food-stuffs, paper, etc., which were formerly consumed in the kitchener are now relegated to the dustbin; thus considerably adding to the amount and cost of collection and adding an increasing liability of the occurrence of offensive odours during hot weather.

Wet refuse in dustbins affords a handy breeding ground for the House Fly which is attracted to any decomposing material, and which thence carries infected matter to food stuffs that are not suitably protected. The danger is increased by the carelessness of householders in not seeing that the dustbin lids are replaced after use.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—The number of inspections, made to various premises during the year was 497, the nuisances being dealt with as follows:—

Premises with defective drains	..	..	3
,, ,, stopped ,,	..		6
,, ,, defective water closets ..	..		7
,, ,, defective water closet cisterns ..	..		19
,, ,, dirty water closets ..	..		7
,, ,, defective soil and vent pipes ..	..		8
,, ,, defective fresh air inlets to drains			4
,, ,, defective gulleys ..	..		3
,, ,, defective sink waste pipes ..	..		3
,, ,, defective guttering and down pipes ..			4
,, ,, damps walls and floors ..			4
,, ,, leaky roofs ..	..		3
Carried forward			71

		Brought forward	71
Premises with defective or deficient dustbins ..		23	
,, requiring limewashing ..		2	
Offences from deposits of refuse ..		4	
,, „ dirty premises ..		1	
,, „ insanitary food store ..		1	
		—	
		<u>102</u>	

Common Lodging House.—In the opinion of the Council this is now unnecessary and the owner has notified his intention of closing it.

Factories and Workshops.—There are three Factories in the town, all of these are excellently kept. There are no Laundries. The Bakehouses and Workshops have been periodically inspected; only minor defects were found, and these, on representation to the owners or occupiers, were immediately remedied.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	6	—	—
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	42	—	—
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	12	—	—
Total	60	—	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	3	3		
Want of ventilation ...	—	—		
Overcrowding ...	—	—		
Want of drainage of floors	—	—		
Other nuisances ...	3	3		
Sanitary accommodation:				
insufficient	—	—		
unsuitable or defective ...	2	2		
not separate for sexes ...	—	—		
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				nil
Illegal Occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—		nil
Other offences ...	—	—		
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	8	8	—	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Schools.—There are three large Schools in the town, viz. :

1. The Centre Cliff Girls' Boarding School, attached to St. Felix School at Reydon.
2. Eversley School, a Preparatory Boarding School for boys.
3. The National Elementary School for boys and girls.

There are also three small private schools for little children.

The sanitary condition of the two former is excellent and both have the town water supply and drainage.

National Schools.—During the past year the old unsatisfactory Latrines adjoining the School have been demolished and modern conveniences erected in the playground.

So far the School Buildings, with the exception of a few small repairs, are in *statu quo*; but I understand that the Managers have a scheme in hand for the satisfactory reconstruction of the Schools.

PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Southwold Harbour is almost entirely unused except by the local 'longshore fishing boats, a few pleasure yachts in summer, and a small but variable number of small steamers and sailing barges. The vessels shown below as sailing from foreign ports were British ships, four in number, conveying road material, etc. from Belgian ports to Southwold. The risk of the importation of Infectious Disease by water is therefore very slight as no passengers are landed.

The Corporation Official Rat-catcher periodically visits the Harbour and poisons the rats. There is no record of the number of rats destroyed, as by the use of poison it is not possible to trace this: but there is no doubt that the methods employed by the Council's Rat-catcher are very efficient.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT SANITARY DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1927.

	Number.	Regis- tered tonnage.	Number inspected.	Action required
FROM FOREIGN PORTS	7	568	4	—
Total Foreign	7	568	4	—
FROM ENGLISH PORTS	1	80	1	—
Total Coastwise	1	80	1	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise	8	648	5	—

No Steamers or Motor Vessels used the Port during the year.

HOUSING.

Since my last report, fourteen houses have been completed out of the quota of twenty allowed by the Ministry of Health under the 1923 Housing Act.

Fitness of Houses.—The Houses in the Borough can be divided into three classes, *viz.*, Residential, Lodging Houses and those occupied by the Working Classes. Some of the latter type are very old and defective; the defects being due to dilapidations arising, as a rule, from neglect of repair in the past (and in some cases from careless tenants), and the heavy cost of renovation, which (taking into consideration the small rent charged) would often amount to more than the property was worth. A number of these houses are scheduled for condemnation as soon as the occupiers can obtain other accommodation. All houses receive their water supply from the Water Company's mains and are, in the great majority of cases, provided with separate water closets. In very few instances are water closets shared by the tenants of adjoining tenements.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Statistics for the year ended, December 31st. 1927.

1. GENERAL.

Five (non-assisted) and seven (subsidized) houses have been completed during the year.

2. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

I.—INSPECTION.

1. Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	75
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ..	27
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	5
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-headings) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..	15

II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses repaired as far as possible under existing circumstances 30

III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. *Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.*

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit by owners	1
3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close (now demolished) ..	0

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	16
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied by owners	16
3. Number of houses closed by owners pending renovation	1
4. Number of houses closed voluntarily ..	1

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—The Milk Supply of Southwold is both ample in quantity and satisfactory in quality.

There are four Diaries; two being supplied from Stock fed on the Common and the others obtain their milk from farms in the vicinity of the Borough.

The Dairies and Cowsheds are frequently inspected and have always been found clean.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. A sample of milk was taken and submitted to the County Laboratory for examination and was found to be free from Tubercl bacilli.

I have frequently visited and inspected the various herds of cows kept within this Borough, and have had no occasion to take any action regarding these visits, nor have any complaints been made to me.

No licenses have been granted by the Southwold Sanitary Authority for the sale of milk under Special Designations.

Meat.—Meat is periodically inspected by me at the slaughter house and also when exposed for sale in the shops in the town and it has been found to be of excellent quality.

There is no Public Slaughter House and only one private one which is used by one butcher. The other butchers' supplies are slaughtered at Reydon in the Blything Rural District Council's area and are, of course, supervised by their officers.

The Local Slaughter House has been frequently inspected and the regulations as to limewashing, cleansing and storing of Cattle have been observed and carried out to my satisfaction.

TABLE OF PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES IN USE
IN THE SOUTHWOLD AREA.

In 1920. In Jan., 1927. In Dec., 1927.

Registered	1	1	1
Licensed	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1

With regard to food inspection the Bake Offices, seven in number, are frequently inspected, and are clean, well appointed commodious buildings. The Food Stores are all good class shops and the cleanliness and quality of the goods sold therein is excellent.

No cases of food poison have to my knowledge occurred in the district.

The East Suffolk County Council undertakes the procuring and examination of Food Stuffs and Drugs under the Food and Drugs Acts.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

Scarlet Fever.—Two cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, one, a child, was a visitor and infected before arrival here.

Pathological and Bacteriological Specimens are examined and reported on by the County Sanitary Authorities at Ipswich—in some cases doctors have their specimens examined privately.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1927.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1927.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
5								
10								
15								
20	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
25								
35								
45								
55								
65 and upwards ..								
 Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No action necessary.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT. 1925, SECTION 62.

No action necessary.

BIRTHS.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Boys Legitimate	24	20	13	18	14	17
Boys Illegitimate	1	1	1	0	0	2
Girls Legitimate	20	14	18	19	12	14
Girls Illegitimate	1	0	0	2	1	0
Total Births Legitimate	44	34	31	37	26	31
Total Births Illegitimate	2	1	1	2	1	2
Total Birth Rate per 1000	16.5	12.57	11.38	14.06	9.67	11.86
Legitimate	15.78	12.21	11.03	13.33	9.31	11.13
Illegitimate	.72	.36	.35	.73	.36	.73

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Cases of Infectious Disease during the years 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, 1927.

	1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927	
	Diph- theria	Scarlet Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Scarlet Fever	Ery- sipelas	Scarlet Fever	Puer- peral Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Ery- sipelas
January	
February	
March	
April	
May	1	...		...	1
June	...	2*	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		...	...
July	1	...	7	...		...	1*
August		1	...
September
October		1	...
November
December
Totals	2	nil	1	1	1	nil	9	9	1	2	1	1

Total cases notified

1922	...	2
1923	...	2
1924	...	0
1925	...	10
1926	...	3
1927	...	3

* These cases were visitors " " " suffering from infectious disease when they arrived.

† These cases, occurring in a boarding school, were traced to another scholar who returned to school in an infectious condition.

CAUSES OF, and AGES AT DEATH

Of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District,

During the year 1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages	Under 1 year									
		1	2	3	4	5 years	10 and under	10 years	15 and under	20 years	20 and under
All causes, certified	32	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1
Influenza	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant dis.	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhilitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pregnancy and Parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malforma-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
tion, Premature Birth	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other deaths from violence	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CAUSES OF, and AGES AT DEATH

Of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District,

During the year 1926.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All ages	65 years and upwards									
		18	2	3	5	3	2	1	1	1	8
All causes, certified	29	5	2	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	12
Cancer, malignant dis.
Cerebral Haemorrhage
Heart Disease
Congenital Debility
Whooping Cough
Pneumonia
Suicide
Scarlet Fever
Other Defined Diseases

CAUSES OF, and AGES AT DEATH

Of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District,

During the year 1927.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All AGES	Under 1 year																	
		1	2	3 years	2 and under	1 and under	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 and under	10 years	15 years	20 years	20 and under	35 years	45 and under	65 years	65 and upwards
All causes, certified	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant dis.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arterio Sclerotic	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart Disease	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Nett deaths from all causes at various ages
under one year of age.

1924.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

		Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes—Certified	..	1	.	.	.	1	..	..	..	..	1
Heart failure	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

1925.

All causes—Certified	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

1926.

All causes—Certified	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	5
Broncho-Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Congenital Heart Disease	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Immaturity	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Malnutrition	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

1927.

Nil.

RAINFALL—INCHES.

For the years 1917—1927.

	Inches of Rain.										
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	2.00	2.20	3.14	1.80	2.33	4.59	1.29	1.81	1.08	2.41	1.39
February	1.08	.96	2.49	.66	.21	2.23	2.89	1.77	2.08	2.01	2.03
March	2.80	.97	1.85	.75	1.18	1.45	1.23	.40	1.28	.30	2.21
April	2.35	3.38	2.84	2.71	1.23	2.31	.81	2.05	1.91	2.73	1.78
May	.70	.72	.83	.98	1.01	1.14	1.09	3.61	2.19	1.17	.56
June	4.41	2.02	1.27	1.37	.55	1.67	.80	2.22	.50	2.60	4.60
July	3.79	6.01	2.56	2.94	.40	2.86	1.63	1.99	1.23	1.87	2.16
August	5.15	.58	2.00	1.82	2.48	1.29	1.94	2.48	1.90	1.65	3.28
September	1.85	4.38	.42	3.44	1.65	2.12	1.35	3.59	2.98	.83	3.14
October	4.26	3.20	2.45	.31	.92	1.12	3.64	3.96	2.31	2.68	1.72
November	1.84	1.59	1.92	.81	1.74	1.33	3.01	1.23	3.55	3.39	3.53
December	1.50	4.06	3.99	3.18	1.89	1.40	2.51	2.37	2.29	.63	3.12
Total	31.73	30.07	25.76	20.77	15.59	23.51	22.19	27.48	23.30	22.27	29.52

RAINFALL-DAYS.

For the years 1917-1927.

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	15	14	15	14	16	24	15	17	10	17	16
February	10	11	10	6	4	14	18	16	17	15	14
March	18	9	11	8	11	16	9	4	16	5	16
April	15	10	16	21	11	18	8	12	18	18	14
May	6	4	6	10	10	5	12	14	13	16	7
June	10	9	11	5	4	11	9	13	8	16	22
July	9	16	15	17	6	17	8	11	12	12	18
August	19	4	10	14	10	12	11	16	14	13	13
September	6	17	5	15	4	12	9	16	18	8	17
October	13	15	15	3	5	12	17	13	13	16	13
November	10	8	17	6	8	11	12	12	18	23	20
December	9	20	23	29	16	16	16	12	20	8	12
Total	140	137	154	148	105	168	144	156	177	167	182

AVERAGE RAINFALL PER MONTH.

Heaviest Rainfall in one day, June 18—2.25 inches.

July 20—1.60 "

Aug. 28—0.86
" " "
" " "
" " "

11 Sent. 11-125

Jan 19=0.72

Now 8 = 0.86
" " " " " " " " " "

" Nov. 9 5:00
" Oct. 21 = 160
" " " "

Oct. 21 1:00 PM
Oct. 21 = 0.80
" " " " " "

Aug. 10 15 " " 1.43 " 64.50: -1

ays on which rainfall was registered 152.5.

I am indebted to Mr. E. G. Naunton, Town Clerk, for the records used in the above table.



